

The TRUE
READING
MADE EASY,

Compiled by
ISAAC JACKSON (Book seller)

Or the METHOD,
Of Teaching Young Children

At first,
To Spell and Read ENGLISH,
Made *perfectly Easy* and regular.

In Two Parts.

CONTAINING,

- I. New Enticing Alphabets, and a great variety of Tables ranged into proper Order; with a Collection of Easy Lessons composed of Words of one Syllable, in a familiar Order.
 - II. Tables of Words from two to six Syllables, shewing the Bearing of the Accent, ranged into Classes, and divided into Syllables according to the rules of Spelling; with easy Lessons suited to each Table, collected from Scripture or good Books: and a Compendious History of Birds, Beasts and Fishes from Authentic Originals. To which the Use of Pointing, and the Rules of Spelling are added.
- Designed, for the Use of Children in Free-Schools and others, as the most proper Book for Beginners.

DUBLIN:

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The CHILD'S NEW TOY.

Arm

A a

ale

Drink

D d

day

Gall

G g

gems

Knee

K k

king

Blood

B b

bee

Eye

E e

earth

Hand

H h

hair

Leg

L l

leaf

Child

C c

cup

Foot

F f

fire

Jaw

I i

ink

Mouth

M m

meal

OY. The CHILDS NEW TOY.

Nose

N n

nuts

Queen

Q q

quick

Tongue

T t

tarts

A x

X x

ox

Oil

O o

oats

Ribs

R r

rose

Vein

V u v

use

Youth

Y y

yarn

Pain

P p

pot

Shoes

S s f

ship

Wrist

W w

walnut

Zeal

Z z

zeal

The PRINCE'S
NEW ENTICING ALPHABET.

A



a Ape

B



b Buck

C



c Chair

D



d Duck

E



e Eagle

F



f Frog

G



g Goat

H



h Hare

I



i Ivy

J



j Jay

K



k Kite

L



l Lion

M



m Mouſe

N



n Nun

O



o Otter

P



p Parrot

Q



q Queen

R



r Rook

S



s Snail

T



t Thrush

U



u Unicorn

V



v Vine

W



w Wolf

X



x Xerxes

Y



y Yewtree

Z



z Zion

T A B L E I.

a	e	i	o	u
ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug
ak	ek	ik	oc	uc
al	el	il	el	ul
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up
ar	er	ir	or	ur
as	es	is	os	us
at	et	it	ot	ut
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
az	cz	iz	oz	uz
ah	ch		oh	
aw	ew		ow	
ay	ey		oy	
ai	ei		oi	

Note, C before e, i, y, commonly
sounds like S; in other Situations like K
as cap, corn.

T A B L E I.

a	e	i	o	u	y
ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ca	ce	ci	*ce	ci	cy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
sa	se	si	so	su	sy
ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
wa	we	wi	wo		
ya	ye	yi	yo		
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	

† G usually sounds hard, as gain, glad ;
but before e, i, y, is frequently soft, as
ginger.

Be he me we ye; by dy ly m
py; * ho lo (do) go no lo to wo
am an an as at ax ay; if in is it
of on or ox; up us,

I am, he is, we be, ye go; at it
on us. I am up, he is on, it is in
it, he is by me. Go ye on, go ye
in; ye go on, we go in; we go on,
we go in. Is my ox to go in? is
my ax to be so? Is it to be as it
is? is it by us or on us?

I am on it, he is at it, ye be in
it. He is to go to it, or I am to
go on it. Is he to go on it? or am
I to go to it? If on it I do go, or
we do go on it; Do ye so on it
go, as we do go on it? Do I do
as ye do? or do ye do as we do?

Reading made Easy.

Fr

ly m I am as I am to be, he is as
to wo he is to be. Wo be to me, or
is it wo be to us, if it be so. An ax
it is, or an ox it is, if it is, it is
it is an ax, or it is an ox, it is
at it as it is. I am as I am, he is as
is in he is; or on it he is. I do as ye
go ye do; ye do as I do; we do so.

I am to be up, he is to be by
me. If he be up, or if we do so,
we do so. Is it at us? is it on
me? is he by it? it is my ax;
it is on my ox, or in my ox.
I am to go in, he is to go up,
so be we. To go on, to be in,
to be up, to be at it.

TABLE II.

Bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	bly
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	bry
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	cly

ch

*cha	che	chi	cho	chu	chy
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	cry
dra	dre	dri	do	dru	dry
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	fly
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	fry
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	gly
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	gry
† pha	phe	phi	pho	phu	phy
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	ply
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	pry
sha	she	shi	sho	shu	shy
ska	ske	ski	sko	sku	sky
sla	sle	sli	slo	slu	sly
sma	sme	smi	smo	smu	smv
spa	spe	spi	spo	spu	spy
qua	que	qui	quo		quy
sta	ste	sti	sto	stu	sty
tha	the	thi	tho	thu	thy
twa	two	twi	who		why
wra	wre	wri	wro	wru	wry
sca	sce	sci	sco	scu	scy
sra	sre	sri,	sro	sru	sry
sra	sre	sri,	thro	thru	
sra	sre	sri,	kna	kne	kni
thwa,		† phra	phre	phri	

* Ch sounds like tsh, as in cheese; except in Words from Greek and Latin.
 † Ph sounds like f.

T A B L E III.

13

Bab	cup	fun	jet	par	sum
bad	cur	fur	jot	pen	sun
bag	cut	gad	kid	pet	sup
bar	dag	gap	kin	pin	tan
bat	dam	gem	lad	pit	tap
bed	den	get	lap	pop	tar
beg	did	gig	log	pot	ten
bib	dig	gob	lot	pun	tin
bid	dim	got	mad	put	tip
big	din	gum	man	ram	rod
bit	dog	gun	mar	ran	ton
bob	dot	gut	mat	rap	top
bot	dub	had	men	red	tub
box	dug	ham	met	rib	tug
bub	dun	has	mix	rid	tun
bur	fag	hat	mob	rim	sup
but	fan	hen	mud	rob	wan
buz	far	her	mug	rod	war
cag	fat	him	nab	rot	was
can	fed	hip	nag	rug	web
cap	fen	his	ned	run	wed
car	fib	hit	net	sad	wen
cat	fin	hob	nib	fat	wet
cel	fir	hod	nit	set	win
cit	fit	hog	nod	fin	wit
cob	fix	hop	nor	fir	won
cod	fob	hot	not	fit	yes
cot	fop	hum	nun	fod	yet
cub	for	hut	nut	fon	zur
eud	fox	jag	pan	fop	

T A B L E

14 TABLE IV.

Bay	Aid	Aet
day	aim	aft
bee	awe	all
see	awl	alm
côw	ear	and
hôw	eat	ant
nôw	eel	apt
boy	ewe	ark
toy	oat	arm
die*	oak	art
pie	oar	ash
dew	oil	ask
few	our	asp
dœ	out	als
toe	owe	elf
due	own	elk
rue	owl	ell
sue	Ace	elm
(key)	age	end
eye	ale	ill
lie	ape	imp
faw	are	ink
daw	ice	irk
coo	ire	its
too	ode	off
fea	one	oft
tea	ore	old
low	ure	orb
row	use	urn

TABLE V.

Blab	snub	five
blot	spur	fume
brag	stir	gale
brat	stud	gape
chip	swim	gave
clad	them	gaze
clog	thus	hide
crib	trot	home
crum	twig	hope
drab	twin	life
drug	whom	love
flax	what	mice
fled	writ	mode
fret	Babe	mule
from	bake	muse
glad	bite	mute
glib	bone	note
gnat	came	page
grum	cane	pipe
knit	care	pole
knob	case	rise
plan	cube	robe
prop	date	rude
quit	dine	safe
scar	duke	fore
shun	face	sure
skin	fade	size
slut	file	tune
smug	fine	were

in Words of three and four Letters.

1. An ape, an ass, an elk, an ox; An egg an eel, an awl, an eye, a fox; a ram, a rat, a doe, a roe a hog; a cub, a cat, a bug, a bat, a dog; The ash the air the oil, the jug the dew,

2. The mad dog, the wet bog, the dun cow; the bad boy, the bay nag, the fat sow. The big man, the old pan, the new boy, The red ink, the bob wig, the fly fox.

3. The bee and the bat, the fox and the cat: an ape and an egg, a fly on his leg: The cup and the tea, the pod and the pea. The ear of a man, the cup in a pan.

4. Did

In Words of three and four Letters.

4. Did he not hop all the day on one leg? Did she not sup the ale, and he eat the egg? Did not he lie in bed? did not I go to sea? Did we cut the bag? did not ye buy the tea?

5. Go not my son in the way of bad men; My son, let thy joy be in the law of God. Let us not do ill, yet let us do as we are bid.

6. The Lord doth bend his ear to my call; for this will I be glad and pay my vow. Help me, O Lord, and I will walk in thy law: For to walk in thy law is life to the soul.

7. Go from the man that will hurt thee; and call on the Lord and he will help thee. Hurt no man; and let no man hurt thee. Let thy past sins put thee in mind to mend.

ack be
eck gi
ck bo
ock la
act li
est c
ich n
much
naft
left
gift
loft
high
(figh)
sign
bald
held
*(gi
mild
bôl
câll
self
tâll
mi

TABLE VI.

17

ack	belt	dipt	fort	bnff	boys
eck	gilt	supt	hurt	huff	buoy
ck	bolt	garb	wash	fäll	days
ock	lamb	herb	dish	wall	ewes
act	limb	curb	bush	fell	cows
ect	comb	bard	cask	well	dues
id	rich	numb	herd	desk	feud
much	camp	bird	risk	loll	hewn
naft	hemp	cord	dusk	(töll)	eyes
eft	limp	curd	gasp	duli	keys
gift	pomp	turf	lisp	pass	lieu
oft	jump	bark	cusps	less	view
nigh	hand	jerk	bats	miss	beau
(figh)	lend	cork	wits	loss	flea
sign	mind	lurk	nuts	puss	blew
bald	pond	marl	cast	buzz	blue
held	fund	girl	jea	grass	blow
*(gild)	bang	curl	list	cliff	(chew)
mild	ring	barm	post	scoff	draw
bôld	long	term	dust	bail	flee
câlf	hung	firm	lath	Bawl	stay
self	bank	form	pith	beam	whey
tâlk	link	yarn	moth	beef	Troy
milk	sunk	fern	next	bier	floe

* Letters marked thus â, î, sound long.

folk	pant	born	fixt	heir	aunt
bulk	went	turn	add	boat	each
balm	pint	<i>harp</i>	odd	boil	<i>oath</i>
helm	font	cart	egg	book	ours
help	hunt	<i>pert</i>	err	bout	Alps
malt	kept	dirt	iun	bowl	<i>â/ms</i>

T A B L E VII.

Black	Scrap	glootn	switch	raise
brink	shrub	grown	times	saucē
chase	split	<i>known</i>	worth	tease
climb	sprat	plead	Earth	voicē
crept	squat	queen	eight	weave
dress	strap	scour	ought	Badge
dwarf	throb	twain	ounce	bridge
flesh	Beard	spray	Blade	carve
fraud	beech	throw	chide	dunce
grasp	board	wheat	crime	gorge
ghost	booth	screw	drake	judge
glew	bough	<i>rheum</i>	frame	purse

guilt

Note, Letters marked in *Italic* are not founded.

aunt	ilt	build	Batch	glove	pence
each	ack	coach	belch	knife	strange
oath	ant	death	birch	place	sense
ours	alm	feign	church	quote	taste
Alps	ick	hound	birth	rhyme	verse
â/ms	ald	joint	botch	scale	worse
	ift	laugh	bunch	scene	Christ
	irt	touch	canst	these	phrase
	nell	pearl	durst	whose	school
	ark	realm	filth	Baize	strength
	ock	breach	gulf	clause	crutch
	wept	towns	hutch	fleece	rogues
	hing	weight	milch	geese	risque
	rick	shield	plight	house	through
	will	bleak	perch	juice	fraught
	which	chair	pinch	lease	taught
	wrong	drawn	flight	mouse	thought
	wrath	flour	tempt	noise	wrought

Names of Birds Beasts and Fishes, &c.

Fawn deer buck doe, hind stag
 horn roe. Lynx whelp hound dog,
 hart boar pig hog. Horse colt snake
 sow, calf bull tail cow. Foal mole
 wolf

wolf bear, afs mule hoof man
 Kid goat elk cat, ape mouse skin
 rat. Lamb sheep toad fox, ram ewe
 wool ox. Snail tick leech gnat
 swine frog and bat. Sheep deer
 mice kine; calves wolves and swine.

Flea louse lice nit, drone bee and
 mite. Worm fly sting wasp, moth
 bug dart asp. Carp tench sprat
 whale, pike trout hook eel Shark
 shad cod place, bream crab and dace.

Dove flare rook owl, kite hawk
 snipe gull. Goose geese thrush teal,
 crane swan jay quail Duck drake
 lark hen, cock crow finch wren.

Parts of Man and Clothes.

Knee foot feet toes, see head
 face nose, Cheek tooth teeth jaw,
 neck vein side maw. Skull nail
 gums eye, back legs and thigh.
 Heart mouth ear lip, hand arm
 breech hip. Heel shin ham fist,
 loins

ins rump wrist. Hair flesh bone
nose, hat coat and shoes. Cap wig
tongue caul, lungs throat or gall.
gnat beard brain thumb chin, blood
deer breast joint skin.

Names of Trees, Herbs, &c.

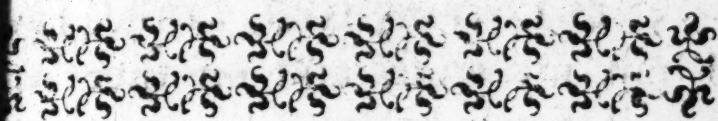
Birch box fir pine, oak ash elm
vine. Balm sage mint bay, leek
pink cork tea. Peach crab fig yew,
bear plumb nut rue. Tree shrub
reed wood, root sap leaf bud.
Bark stalk fruit ditch, grass hay
twig switch. Palm branch beech
rose, hawthorn and sloes.

Parts of the World and Things.

Sun moon light, heat cold stars
night. Wind rain sea, earth fire
air day. Clouds frost sky, hour
week month dry. Snow east west,
ice hail dew mist. Milk beef meat,
flour bran chaff wheat. Corn meal
mill, pease beans malt kiln. Oats
rie

rie bere, wine lees ale beer. Bread
cheese drink, book rod pen ink
Salt oil Soap, ship boat mast rope
Stone lead brass, tin gold steel
glass. Dirt sand clay, pot cream
cup whey. Veal brawn pork, stool
chair knife fork. Death grave
tomb, wheel brush pin comb.
Sweet sour nice, love fear hope
vice. Son man school, boy girl
child fool. Black white blue,
wrong right false true. Prince
king queen, brown gray red green
Town street wall, house ditch
saue hall. Spain Rome France
Peace sword war dance.

The Boy is not old, not as old as
a Man. Was he to pay her, or is
she to pay him? An Ape and an
Ass, a Man and a Boy. An Owl
and a Bat, a Cat and a Rat. A Sow
and a Pig, a Nut and a Fig. A
Cow and an Ox, a Hen and a Fox.
A Toe and a Leg, a Cup and an Egg,
A pot and a Mug, a Fly in a Jug,



Reading made Easy:

In a

Collection of Easy Lessons, composed
of Words of one Syllable, taken
mostly from the Holy Scriptures.



1. **T**HE path of the Lord is a
just path, and all his ways
are just and true: let us pray for
his help.

2. Shew me thy way, O Lord;
and teach me to walk in the just
man's path.

3. And so will not we go back
from thee: O let us live to call on
thy name.

4. There be, that say of my
Soul; there is no help for him in
his God; but they speak lies.

5. O Lord my God, in thee have I put my trust, and on thee will I call for help.

6. I will sing praise to the name of the Lord Most high; for he is Lord of all.

II.

7. I will give thanks to the Lord with my whole heart: I will speak of his works.

8. In thee, O Lord, do I put my trust: and in thee shall I be safe: how say you then to my soul, it shall flee as a bird to the hill?

9. Tho' all they that see me laugh me to scorn: tho' they shoot out their lips and shake their heads at me as I pass by.

10. To thee, O Lord, will I lift up my soul; my God I have put my trust in thee: O then, hide not thou thy face from me,

11. Draw

11. I
which
thou a

12.
O Lo
thou

13.
Lord:
that

14.
the
shall

15.
that
the

16.
thy
with

stre
17.
man
was

11. Draw me out of the net
which they have laid for me, for
thou art my rock.

III.

12. My hope hath been in thee,
O Lord: and I said in my heart,
thou art my God,

13. Let all the earth fear the
Lord: stand in awe of him, all
that dwell in the world.

14. For with thee, O Lord, is
the well of life, and in thy light
shall we see light.

15. Keep thy tongue and thy lips
that they speak no guile; trust in
the Lord.

16. Thou shalt love the Lord
thy God, with all thy heart and
with all thy soul, and all thy
strength; him shalt thou serve.

17. As for me I was like a deaf
man, and heard not; as one that
was dumb, that held his peace.

IV.

18. O, hear ye this with your ears, all ye that dwell in the world, high and low rich and poor: God is our God, and he shall be our guide.

19. Put thy trust in God, for I will give him thanks: I will not trust in my bow: It is not my sword that shall help me.

20. O Lord send forth thy light and truth, that they may lead and guide me.

21. Do thou purge me and I shall be clean do thou wash me and I shall be pure.

22. I will give thee thanks, O Lord, for what thou hast done: My hope is in thy name.

V.

23. Pay thy vows to the Most High and call on him: He is king of all the earth.

24. And

24.

wings
flee and
in bli

25.

and I
can do

26.

my vo
thanks

27.

heard
that f

28.

and I
done

29.

with
with

30.

that lo
world

24. And I said, O that I had wings like a dove, for then I would flee and be at rest with the saints in blifs.

25. I have put my trust in God, and I will not fear what flesh can do.

26. O God, to thee will I pay my vows; and to thee will I give thanks.

27. For thou, O Lord, hast heard me, and didst give to those that fear thy name.

28. Come, all ye that fear him, and I will tell you what he hath done for me.

29. I will call on the most High with my mouth, and praise him with my tongue.

VI.

30. The Lord will bless those that love him; the ends of the world shall fear him.

31. Thou, O Lord God, art the thing that I long for; thou art my strength.

32. It is a good thing to give thanks to the Lord, and to sing praise to his name.

33. In the hand of the Lord there is a cup, and the wine is red: It is full mixt.

34. Rise, O God; and judge the earth. Thy way is in the great sea, and thy paths in the deep, and thy steps are not known.

35. In the day time he led them with a cloud: and all the night through with a light of fire; when he slew them they sought him.

VII.

36. Let the whole earth be glad; let the sea make a noise, and all that is in it.

37. All our days are gone: We bring our years to an end, and are seen no more.

38. O

38. O speak good of the Lord, all
the works of his; that he may bring
food out of the earth, and wine to
glad the heart.

39. Through God we shall do
great acts; it is he that shall tread
down our foes.

40. And they shall know that
it is thy hand; and that thou
O Lord hast done it.

41. Great is the peace which
they have who love thy law, and
walk in thy truth.

VIII.

42. My lips shall speak of thy
praise; of what thou hast done
for thy seed's sake: when thou
hast taught me thy law.

43. For thou, O Lord, wilt do
well to those that do good and
are true of heart.

44. They that sow in tears shall
reap in joy, and great shall be
their joy.

45. Lift up your hands and praise God; he that smote the first born of man and beast, and led you through the sea.

46. The kings of the earth shall praise thee O Lord; for they have heard the words of thy mouth, and seen thy works.

IX.

47. Teach me, O Lord, the thing that doth please thee; and shew me thy law.

48. For all thy works do praise thee: The kings of the earth shall fear thee; and thy saints shall thank thee.

49. For by thee were all things made, the world and all that in it be.

50. Then praise him sun and moon, and all ye stars and light; He made the world in six days time; he spake the word.

51. He said but, Let them be, and they were made: both stars and light, and man and beast, and fish and fowl; each tree and plant on earth, or in the sea.

X.

52. Hear thou my son, and be wise; and
guide thine heart in the right way.

53. It is good for a man to fear the
Lord, and to bear the yoke of Christ.

54. Ask now the beasts of the field and
they shall teach thee, and the fowls that
fly in the air and they shall tell thee.

55. The wise man says, A time to be
born and a time to die; a time to plant
and a time to pluck up what was sown.

56. A time to sow and a time to reap;
a time to kill and a time to heal; a time to
break down and a time to build up.

XI.

57. A time to love and a time to shun;
a time for war and a time of peace; a
time for work and a time of ease.

58. A time to weep and a time to
laugh; a time to mourn and a time to
dance; but a good man dare not sin.

59. Try all things, hold fast that which
is good: Doth not the ear of a man try
words, and the mouth taste meat?

60. How

60. How long wilt thou speak these things, and how long shall the words of thy mouth be like a strong wind?

61. All things are known to God; he sees all the ways of the sons of men.

XII.

62. The Lord God made man at first in a state of bliss, but through sin he fell.

63. Christ our Lord came down from on high, to save man from sin and death.

64. His birth was mean and low, and his life meek and free from pride: And his Laws gave light to the world.

65. By him we all hope to live in bliss and joy with saints, when this world shall end: He gives true life and rest to the soul.

66. Let us all strive to be like him here on earth; be good as he was good, meek as he was meek, and low in our own eyes.

67. Then will he raise us up on high, and make us as the sons of God.

XIII.

68. Ye have heard that it hath been said, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.

69. But I say, if a man sue thee at the law

and take from thee thy coat, let him
have thy cloak.

70. Or if he smite thee on the right
cheek; then turn to him the left.

71. When thou dost alms, let not thy
left hand know what thy right hand doth.

72. What man is there of you, whom
his son ask bread, will give him a stone?

73. Help the blind and the weak, the
meek and the poor.

XIV.

74 He that hath ears to hear, let him
hear what Christ said to the sons of men.

75. There was a wise man who when he
had found a pearl of great price, went and
sold all that he had and bought it.

76. As ye would that men should do to
you, so do ye to them. If ye love them that
love you, what thanks have ye?

77. But I say, love them that do not
love you, pray for them that hate you.

78. If a man love God, the same is
known of him: The son of man came to
seek and to save that which was lost.

79. Let

79. Let us learn of Christ, for in him
was life, and the life was the light of men.

80. He was in the world, and the world
was made by him, but it knew him not.

81. If the blind lead the blind, both
shall fall into the ditch: Watch and pray
for ye know not when the Lord doth come.

82. And he shall set the sheep on his
right hand, and the goats on the left.

83. And he took the blind man by the
hand, and led him out of the town, and
laid hands on him, and did heal him.

84. If thou learn in thy heart to be
wise, and turn to the right way; then
shalt thou know the fear of the Lord.

XVI.

85. He will keep thee in the path of
life, and guide thee in the way of peace.

86. He will rid thee from the man
that seeks thy hurt; and keep thee safe
from those that lie in wait for thy life.

87. He will bless thee and guide thee
in the way of good men; that so thou
may'st keep in the path of the just man.

88. But

88. But if thou turn out of the right
d way, and do that which is ill,

89. Thou shalt be cut off from the
earth, and the Lord shall root thee from
the face of the earth.

XVII

90. A wise child will strive to learn;
but one that is not wise will not do so.

91. All men will love and praise the
good child that strives to learn and
make the best use of his time at school:

92. But he that is naught, and will
not strive to learn must have stripes.

93. Do not let play rob thee of thy
time at school: It is a poor thing to go
to school and not gain by it.

94. The life that now is, is short, but
the life to come has no end: Then let
us strive in our youth to please God in
our works, and keep his laws.

XVIII.

95. If thou hast done a fault and art
punished for it, take care to do so no more
for to be twice whipt for a like crime is bad.

96. We

96. We all know the state we are now in: but who knows what it shall be some time hence?

97. Let him that thinks he stands safe take care, lest he fall and so get hurt.

98. I will love all men for the sake of God who made them at the first, and of Christ who dy'd on the cross to save them.

99. He that hath God for his friend shall have all things that he can want in this world and in the world to come.

XIX.

100. *They that will swear are apt to lie; and too oft they that lie will cheat; and if so, what bad thing will they not do?*

101. *Let us take care not to swear lest it bring us to tell lies; nor to lie lest that bring us to take things that are not ours.*

102. *For which we may die with shame in this world, and live in pain in the next, where we must stay till the end of time.*

BEASTS

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BEASTS and BIRDS

Described in Words of one Syllable

1. Afs.



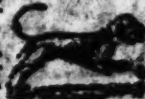
2. Bull.



3. Cat.



4. Dog.



5. Fox.



6 Goofe.



7. Goat.



8 Hen



1. The *A S S* is a strong, squat beast, and seems to be made for strength, tho' not large; he has long ears, and a hoof like that of a horse, but he doth not neigh like him; so that when the afs makes a noise with his mouth, we say, the afs brays. His food is hay, straw, grass or weeds; and some say the wild afs will feed on the air if there be



no grass. An ass and a mare get a mule but these mules do not breed. The female ass is kept for the most part for the sake of her milk, which sells at a high price



2. The *BULL* is a stout and fierce beast, with short strong horns, a large neck, broad head, long tail and a thick hide; Some bulls are black, some red, some brown, and some white. When the bull has his foe in view he will roar, make a great noise, shake his head, spurn the dust, and rear up the ground with his horns; yet he dreads the wolf when he hears him.

Some men, to make sport, will bait the bull with dogs: They bind him with a rope to a stake, and then set the dogs at him, to take him by the nose and hold him; and when they have made him mad he will strive to kill the dogs, and gore the men with his horns.

The *COW* goes nine months with young and then brings forth a calf. which

which sucks her paps or teats, or else is
 fed with milk or whey, and when fat is sold
 for veal; They say a red cow gives the best
 milk, but a black cow yields more fat,
 has a thick hide, and brings the best calf.
 The right milch cow has neat, long horns
 and a fine skin; and may be fed with
 hay, grafs, straw or grains.

3: The CAT 'tis said loves
 fish but will not wet her feet
 for them; some cats lie in
 wait to catch birds, and
 when they get hold of them will eat
 them, or else take them to their young
 ones: But for the most part, the cat creeps
 up and down the house to look for mice;
 she smells them out by their dung, or
 finds them by their noise, and when
 she sees them she jumps on them and
 holds them fast with her sharp claws:
 Cats will at times kill rats as well as
 mice, but if they eat up the whole skin
 and tail of a rat it does them much hurt,
 and makes them sick, poor and lean.





4.



The *D O G* is kept by some for a watch, to fright thieves that come to rob and steal in the night; he will bark, grin and snarl at those he does not know; and some dogs will bite and tear such as they do not like.

Some dogs are kept for the game, to set or point the fowl; some are to put up and course the hare; But there are four or five kinds of hounds, of which some are to hunt the hare, some the fox; and some are us'd to chase the buck, or the hart, and some the wild boar; and there are some blood-hounds: Some dogs run at the bull, some at the bear, and some will seize the wolf. When a man is bit by a mad dog, if he doth not take care in time, he will go mad too: Let him wash off all the foam or froth as quick as he can, and put salt in the wound with all speed, or wash it well with salt brine; This is as good as to wash in the sea, if the sea be not just at hand.

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If the froth or foam of a mad dog be
 et to dry on the skin, it may cause a
 man to go mad, tho' blood be not drawn.

5. The *F O X* is a fly,
 wild beast, and can bark
 like a dog: he steals out of
 his den in the night to



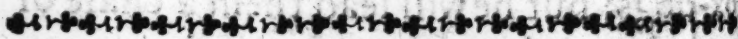
prey on hens, ducks, geese, and all such
 fowl as he can seize on. Men hunt
 him with a sort of hounds which they call
 fox-dogs; but he will lead them a chase of
 two, three, four, five, six, eight or ten
 miles; or else take to the earth and hide
 in his den. When the fox cannot meet
 with fowl, he will now and then kill a
 lamb, a fawn or a kid.

6. The *G O O S E* is a fine
 fowl, much like a swan but
 not so large, she will eat
 grass, wheat, oats or bran,
 and all sorts of corn: Some geese lay
 four or five large eggs, some lay nine
 or ten, some lay more; they swim like



ducks,

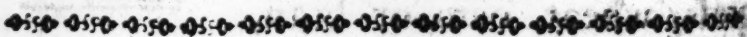
ducks, and a wild goose can mount up in the air and fly. They sit on their eggs just a month, then they hatch, and the young ones can swim and eat grass as soon as they are well out of the shell, and dry. The flesh of the goose is good food, and the grease is of great use: And tho' the flesh of wild fowl is much priz'd, the flesh of a wild goose is not near so fine as the flesh of a tame goose, if she be well fed.



7.



The *GOAT* of the tame kind is so well known, that we need not say much of him. The he-goat has a rough skin, a long beard, a large pair of horns and a rank smell. The she-goats bring forth kids, give milk, and have less horns, less beard, and not a rough skin.



8.



A *HEN* is a fowl of the tame kind, not near so large as the *Goose*; she pecks up loose grains of corn in

the yard to fill her crop; and at night she goes to roost or rest. She sits but three weeks on her eggs, if her nest be in a warm place; then she brings forth her chicks, and takes great pains to get them food; she broods them, and will sit on them to keep them from the cold. The young brood soon learn of the hen, to scratch for their food; and when the kite comes, the old hen makes a great noise, and the young ones strive to hide; but a stout old cock will fight him.

The **COCK** is a fine, bold, stout bird; and for the most part has a large pair of gills, and on his head a red comb: On his legs he has two long spurs like horn, with which by the help of his strong wings he strikes his foe, and strives to kill him. Some cocks are white, some black, some red, some gray and some dun; they crow in the night and soon in the morn, by which we know the time call'd break of day is near: The cock that crows true, and at right time, serves as a clock for the poor man.

T A B L E VIII

The Words accented on the first Syllable.

1 A-ny	co-vet	Bra-zen	2 Be-ing
i-vy	cu-bit	ble-mish	di-et
e-ven	da-mage	bro-ken	di-al
i-ron	de-cent	clo-set	du-el
o-pen	do-zen	cre-dit	fu-el
o-ven	fe-ver	dra-per	gi-ant
o-ver	fi-nal	flo-rid	li-ar
u-nit	ha-bit	fru-gal	ci-on
a-corn	ha-zard	glo-ry	li-on
e-dict	he-rald	gra-vel	po-et
e-pact	ho-mage	pla-net	re-al
i-mage	ho-nest	pri-son	ri-ot
o-live	ju-lep	she-kel	ru-in
o-range	ju-ry	shi-ver	vi-ol
u-rine	la-vish	flo-ven	Bri-er
u-sage	le-vel	spi-der	cli-ent
Ai-ry	le-mon	sta-ture	cru-el
ea-ger	li-nen	tra-vel	flu-ent
ea-ly	li-zard	whi-ting	flu-id
Ba-con	mo-ment	Bea-ver	fri-ar
ba-son	me-tal	rai-ment	qui-et
bo-dy	mo-ral	hoa-ry	tri-al
bu-sy	na-tive	nee-dy	tru-ant
ca-mel	na-ture	boo-ty	jew-el
ce-dar	pa-late	coo-per	jew-ish
ci-ty	pa-tent	gou-ty	bow-els
ci-vil	pa-rent	jui-cy	flow-er
co-met	so-ber	lau-rel	roy-al

3 A-b
a-cre
a-pro
i-dle
o-the
Bi-bl
ca-bl
ci-ph
e:gl
fa-bl
fi-br
ha-tr
haf-t
jaf-p
la-dl
ma-p
maf
ni-tr
ne-tl
pas
pa-t
pif t
ra-tl
se-c
ta-b
ta-b
ti-tl
wa
wi

T A B L E IX.

3 A-ble	Blis-ter	bot-tom	Af-ter
a-cre	bri-dle	bul-let	an-vil
a-pron	bro-ther	but-ton	bur-den
i-dle	cra-dle	cab-bage	can-vas
o-ther	cluf-ter	com-mon	dan-ger
Bi-ble	cryf-tal	dag-ger	dar-ling
ca-ble	fra-grant	din-aer	dis-cord
ci-pher	pro-phet	fag-got	fac-tor
ea-gle	prof-pect	fer-ret	fer-vent
fa-bleſ	whe-ther	fet-ter	gin-ger
fi-bre	whi-ther	gal-lon	huf-band
ha-tred	Bea-dle	hid-den	ker-nel
haf-ten	bea-gle	lad-der	man-ger
jaſ-per	fea-ther	lef-ſon	nut-meg
la-dle	lea-ther	let-ter	par-cel
ma-ple	ei-ther	meſ-ſage	ran-ſom
maſ-ter	nei-ther	mot-to	ſel-dom
ni-tre	dou-ble	pep-per	tem-per
ne-ther	trou-ble	pil-low	vir-tue
paſ-ture	wea-ther	pin-naſe	wan-der
pa-tron	4 Ab-bey	poſ-ſet	yon-der
piſ-tol	ab-bot	rib-band	chap-ter
ra-ther	ac-cent	rub-biſh	prac-tice
ſe-cret	ad-der	ſud-den	ſcan-dal
ta-ble	ar-rant	ſum-mer	ſhep-herd
ta-bret	ban-ner	tan-ner	ſter-ling
ti-tle	bar-rel	vil-lage	thun-der
wa-try	beg-gar	win-now	trum-per
wi-ther	bil-let		

46 T A B L E IX. continued.

Al-mond	én-sign	or-phan	Bar-ges
an-chor	false-hood	peo-ple	bla-meth
an-swer	fea-ther	paint-er	bro-ken
ar-cher	fic-kle	plain-tiff	ca-ses
as-pect	flax-en	prac-tice	chan-ces
au-thor	fruit-less	pur-blind	chan-geth
au-tumn	gold-en	rai-sins	chan-ging
Bal-sam	gos-ling	re-fuge	char-ger
beau-ty	gray-ish	ru-mors	char-ges
blef-sed	hate-ful	scep-tre	cha-sing
build-er	Is-land	scho-lar	cho-sen
Car-ver	jour-nal	so-lace	clo-sed
cen-tre	knuc-kle	so-lemn	clo-thing
clou-dy	liv-eth	spee-dy	dan-cing
coc-kle	liv-ing	stea-dy	dri-ver
cof-fee	live-ly	syst-tem	fen-ces
com-eth	leav-ing	teach-er	fen-cing
com-ing	lov-er	touch-ed	gra-ver
come-ly	lov-eth	tum-bled	kna-vish
cord-age	love-ly	ven-ture	li-ning
colt-ish	mar-ble	vi"sage	man-gy
cou-ple	mas-tiff	vo-lume	min-cing
cou-sin	me-tal	voy-age	pran-çer
daugh-ter	med-dle	wa-ger	quin-ces
drunk-ard	mi-nute	wea-ver	ran-ging
earth-en	mort-gage	whis-tle	sha-ved
eigh-ty	mis-chief	win-dow	shi-ning
em-pire	ne-phew	wrin-kle	sla-vish
en-gine	o"range	worm-wood	stran-ger

An-them

5 'An-them
cam-brick
con-quer
con-stant
doc-trine
dol-phin
far-thing
mis-chief
mis-tress
pur-chase
saf-fron
sul-phur
tap-ster
wor-ship
for-tress
jan-gle
lan-guage
mer-chant
mon-ster
Buck-ler
front-let
mus-cle
6 Of-pray
of-trich
nos-tril
prof-trate
on-strue
non-strous
win-strel

7 'Ale-house
bare-foot
ear-ring
east-ward
gold-smith
hand-maid
hat-band
land-lord
mid-night
mid-ship
priest-hood
palm-tree
quick-sand
rain-bow
sack-cloth
ship-board
wel-come
young-ster
8 "Act-ed
aim-eth
child-ish
cheap-er
dawn-ing
ceil-ing
chirp-ing
com-ing
dusk-ish
eat-en
fowl-er

glas-es
grind-est
hedg-es
high-est
joy-ous
lack-age
part-ing
self-ish
sign-ed
seal-ed
sub-urbs
thick-er
vetch-es
sing-ing
sindg-ing
tax-es
9 Bag-gage
fit-ted
fit-ting
sin-ner
sin-neth
sit-test
wrap-per
10 Cry-ing
cri-eth
cri-est
try-ing
tri-al
tri-ed

TABLE

TABLE X.

The Words accented on the last Syllable

1. A-báse	2 Be gín	3 A-floát	4 Ac-cept
a-báse	be-cáme	a-gree	ac-cord
a-bide	be-fore	a-shore	ac-cost
a-bode	be-get	a-scend	ac-cuse
a-bove	be-gan	a-sleep	ad-dict
a-bound	be-held	e-clipse	af-fair
a-bout	be-lieve	e-scape	af-firm
a-cute	be-moan	be-stow	af-ford
a-dapt	be-neath	be-tray	al-lay
a-dopt	be-seech	be-tween	al-ledge
a-do	be-take	de-clare	al-low
a-gain	be-wail	de-fraud	al-lude
a-larm	ca-bal	de-grade	an-nex
a-light	ca-jole	de-privé	an-nul
a-loud	de-fault	de-tract	ar-raign
a-maze	de-fine	e-state	ap-pear
a-mend	de-tain	re-cruit	ar-ray
a-mong	di-gest	re-dress	ar-rest
a-miss	di-vide	re-fresh	af-sign
a-vail	ja-pan	re-flect	at-tain
a-vert	la-ment	re-frain	com-mit
a-ward	ma-nure	re-proof	dis-fuse
e-lect	re-buke	re-quest	dis-sect
e-vent	re-fer	res-pect	dis-sent
o-bey	re-ject	re-tract	dis-solve
u-nite	se-cure	re-trieve	op-pose
u-surp	tre-pan	re-trench	pos-sess

T A B L E X. continued. 49

Ab-hor	af-fright	7 Ab-use	car-bine
b-surd	af-front	ad-ult	ca-shire
c-quit	a-scribe	ex-act	co-heir
d-jure	a-stray	ex-alt	col-league
d-mit	be-stride	ex-empt	col-logue
d-vice	com-prise	ex-ert	con-ceit
x-cept	con-strain	ex-ile	con-demn
x-cels	con-trive	ex-ist	con-sign
x-cuse	de-scribe	dis-own	con-tempt
x-pect	de-stroy	dis-use	con-vey
x-pose	dis-train	dis-ease	de-bauch
x-tent	dis-tract	mis-use	de-ceive
x-tort	dis-tress	trans-act	de-ceive
m-bibe	en-grave	there-in	de-sign
m-pair	e-strange	where-on	dis-guise
m-pose	ex-claim	Ac-quaint	em-ba/m
n-firm	ex-plain	a-dieu	e-nough
n-vade	ex-prefs	ad-journ	e"scape
n-vite	im-plant	a-miss	e"schew
ob-serve	in-clude	a-venge	ex-treme
ob-tain	in-flict	a-vouch	fa-tigue
out-run	in-spect	aug-ment	ha-rangue
un-just	in-struct	au-ster	je-june
oap-tize	ob-scure	ba-boon	ma-chine
con-cern	re"strain	be-guile	main-tain
dis-band	sub-scribe	be-lieve	per-ceive
for-give	sup-plant	be-queath	per-suade
per-mit	sur-prize	be-siege	re-view
in-cere	sup-prefs	be-seech	un-known
			Reading



Reading made Easy:

In

Words not exceeding Two Syllables.
Taken mostly from the Scriptures.



LESSON I.

1. **I**N six days God made the Hea-vens
a-bove, and the Earth be-neath;
with the wa-ters, and all things there-in.

2 He made two great lights, one call-
ed the Sun to give light by day; the o-
ther call-ed the Moon, to rule the night;

3 He made the stars al-so, e-ven stars
with-out num-ber; to shew forth his glo-
ry and to be for signs and for sea-sons.

4 The beasts of the field, the birds of
the air; the creep-ing things, and the
fish-es that swim were all made by him.

5 And God bless-ed them, say-ing, be
fruit-ful and fill the wa-ters, and let the
num-bers of the fowls en-crease. II.

II.

6 And God made man in his own likeness, *male and fe-male*; The man he call-ed *A-dam* and the wo-man, his wife, *Eve*.

7 And God *bless-ed* them, and gave them pow-er o-ver the fowls of the air, the fish-es of the sea, and the beasts.

8 And God hav-ing end-ed his work, he rest-ed on the Se-venth day.

9 And he *bless-ed* the Se-venth day: which was call-ed the *Sab-bath*.

10 And the Lord plant-ed a gar-den in *E-den*, and there he put the man and the wo-man whom he form-ed, to dress and keep it.

III.

11. And he said to them: Of a-ny tree of the gar-den ye may eat; but of the tree of know-ledge of good and e-vil, eat not.

12 But the ser-pent, the de-vil, came and tempt-ed the wo-man; who did eat there-of, and gave of the fruit to the man.

13 And when the man and the wo-man had bro-ken the com-mand of the Lord, they were driv-en out of the gar-den.

14 In sor-row to pro-cure their food by the sweat of their face, and to till the earth by the la-bour of their hands.

15 And the Lord said, Thorns and thistles shall the earth bring forth to thee and thou shalt eat of the herb of the field

IV.

16. And thus by means of this breach of the di-vine com-mand, did death en-ter into the world to thrust man out of it.

17. And it came to pass that *A-dam* and *Eve* begat two sons; the name of the first was *Cain*, and the se-cond was *A-bel*.

18. The el-der was a till-er of the ground, but the young-er was a keep-er of sheep.

19. And in pro-cess of time it came to pass, that *Cain* brought of the first fruit of the ground, and did of-fer un-to the Lord.

20. And *A-bel* brought of the first-lings of his flock, and of the fat; and the Lord had re-spect un-to *A-bel*.

V.

21. But un-to *Cain* and what he brought to of-fer the Lord had not re-spect; and *Cain* was ve-ry wroth a-gainst his bro-ther.

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22. The Lord said un-to *Cain*, Why art thou wroth? if thou do-est well thou wilt be-re-ceiv'd, but if ill sin li-eth at the door.

23. And as *Cain* talk-ed with *A-bel* it came to pass, when they were in the field, *Cain* rose up a-gainst him and slew him.

24. And the Lord said un-to *Cain*, where is *A-bel* thy bro-ther? the voice of his blood cri-eth un-to me from the ground.

25. Cur-sed art thou from the earth, which hath re-ceiv'd thy bro-ther's blood.

VI.

26. When thou till-est the ground, it shall not yield un-to thee her strength: And the Lord set a mark up-on *Cain*.

27. And *Cain* went from the pre-sence of the Lord, and dwelt in the land of *Nod*.

28. And *A-dam* and *Eve* be-gat al-so a son call-ed *Seth*, and to *Seth* was born a son and he call-ed his name *E-nos*.

29. And the days of *A-dam* af-ter he be-gat *Seth*, were eight hun-dred years: and he be-gat sons and daugh-ters.

30. And all the days that *A-dam* liv-ed were nine hun-dred and thir-ty years; and he di-ed.

31. And

VII.

31 And af-ter some hun-dreds of years, God fee-ing the vi-ces of men in-crease to a great de-gree; it gave him of-fence.

32 And he faid, It doth re-pent me that I have made them: And he re-solv'd to de-stroy them by a great flood.

33 But *No-ah* walk-ed with God, and be-ing a juft man found fa-vour with the Lord.

34 And he fhew-ed *No-ah* how to pre-pare an ark of wood, or fhip, to fave him-felf and his houf-hold from the flood.

35 He was an hun-dred years in build-ing the ark; du-ring which time he warn-ed the peo-ple of this hea-vy judg-ment.

VIII.

36 The Peo-ple did not be-lieve *No-ah*, but mock-ed him, and would not re-pent.

37 When the Ark was made, *No-ah* took his Wife, and his Chil-dren, and of all liv-ing crea-tures two of each kind, in-to it.

38 And now the Rain be-gan to fall, and rain-ed for-ty days and for-ty nights, 'till the face of the earth was co-ver'd.

39. And

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In Words not exceeding two Syllables. 55

39 And all flesh pe-rish'd in the flood,
on-ly *No-ah* and those that were with him.

40 Then the Lord caus-ed a wind to a-
rise, and the rain ceas-ed. And af-ter se-ven
months the ark rest-ed on a moun-tain.

IX.

41 When *No-ah* found that the wa-ters
were dri-ed up, he came out of the ark
and all the crea-tures with him, hav-ing
been twelve months shut up in the ark.

42 And God bless-ed *No-ah* and his chil-
dren, and said un-to them, Be fruit-ful.

43 And he gave them pow-er o-ver the
beasts of the field, the fowls of the air, and
the fish-es of the sea, and all liv-ing things.

44 And the world was of one lan-guage
and speech be-fore the build-ing of *Ba-bel*.

45 But the Lord did there con-found
the lan-guage of all the earth; and from
thence ex-pos'd the fol-ly of the peo-ple,
and scat-ter'd them o-ver the whole earth.

X.

46 Our bless-ed Lord, *CHRIST JE-SUS*,
left the bo-som of his Fa-ther, and came
down in-to the world, to save man-kind.

47. He

47 He taught the right way to Heaven, and in his ho-ly doc-trine point-ed out the path that leads to glo-ry.

48 In re-turn for such great good-ness, the Jews by wick-ed hands caus-ed him to be put to death, nail-ing him to a cross.

49 Thus di-ed the son of GOD, our Lord *JE-SUS CHRIST*, to save man-kind.

50 He yield-ed up the ghost, and his bo-dy was laid in the ground for our sake.

XI.

51 He pass-ed through the val-ley of death, that we might live, and be-come heirs of hea-ven, and chil-dren of God.

52 And all this was done, that it might be ful-fill'd which was spo-ken of the Lord by the pro-phet, and in the law.

53 *Behold* (said he) *a Vir-gin shall be with child and shall bring forth a son;*

54 The son of the High-est; the lamb of God. They shall call his Name *Je-sus*, he shall save his peo-ple from their sins.

55 And the an-gel of the Lord came un-to *Ma-ry* and said un-to her: Fear not *Ma-ry*, thou hast found fa-vour with God.

XII.

In Words not exceeding two Syllables. 57

XII.

56 And be-hold, thou shalt con-ceive
in thy womb, and bring forth a son, and
thou shalt call his name *Je-sus*,

57 He shall be great, and shall be cal-
led son of the High-est; and the Lord shall
give him the throne of his Fa-ther Da-vid.

58 And he shall reign o-ver the house
of *Ja-cob* for e-ver; and of his king-dom
there shall be no end.

59 Then said *Ma-ry* to the an-gel;
How shall this be; for I know no man?

60 The an-gel said un-to her, The Ho-
ly Ghost shall come up-on thee, and the
pow-er of the High-est shall be o-ver thee.

XII.

61 There-fore al-so that Ho-ly thing
which shall be born of thee, shall be call-
ed the Son of G O D.

62 And she brought forth her first born
son, and laid him in a man-ger, be-cause
there was not room in the inn.

63 And lo, the an-gel of the Lord ap-
pear'd to cer-tain shep-herds, as they were
watch-ing o-ver their flocks by night,

64. And

64 And the glo-ry of the Lord shone round a-bout them, and they were a-fraid

65 And the an-gel said unto them, Fear not; for be-hold I bring you good ti-dings of great joy to all peo-ple.

XIV.

66 Glo-ry to God in the high-est; and on earth, peace and good will to men.

67 And the child grew and wax-ed strong in spi-rit, fill-ed with wis-dom, and the grace of God was up-on him.

68 And when he was twelve years old, he went up with his pa-rents to the ho-ly ci-ty, af-ter the cus-tom of the feast.

69 And when the days of the feast were o-ver the peo-ple re-turn'd, but the child Je-sus tar-ry'd be-hind in the ci-ty.

70 And Jo-seph and his mo-ther knew it not, 'till they had gone a day's jour-ney.

XV.

71 And when they had gone a day's jour-ney, and saw him not with them, they sought him a-mong their kinf-folk.

72 And when they found him not, they turn-ed back to the ci-ty seek-ing him.

73. And

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73 And it came to pass, af-ter three days, they found him in the Tem-ple, sit-ting a-mong the doc-tors in dis-pute.

74 And all that heard him won-der'd at his know-ledge and at his an-sw-ers.

75 When his pa-rents saw him, they were a-maz'd : and his mo-ther said un-to him, Son, *why hast thou dealt thus with us? be-hold we sought thee in sor-row.*

XVI.

76 And he said un-to them, how is it that ye sought me? Wist ye not that I must go a-bout my fa-ther's work?

77 But they did not con-ceive the mean-ing of what he said un-to them.

78 And he went with *Jo-seph* and his mo-ther, and was sub-ject un-to them;

79 But *Ma-ry* his mo-ther kept all these say-ings in her heart; as we read.

80 And *Je-sus* did dai-ly en-crease in wis-dom and sta-ture, and al-so in fa-vour with God and with man.

XVII.

81 In those days came *John* the Bap-tist preach-ing; and say-ing, Re-pent ye, for the king-dom of hea-ven is at hand.

82 And the peo-ple mu-sed in the hearts whe-ther he were the Christ or no

83 And *John* spake to the peo-ple, say-ing, I in-deed bap-tize you with wa-ter;

84 But one com-eth, whose shoes I am not wor-thy to bear: He shall bap-tize you with the Holy ghost, and with fire

85 Af-ter *John* was cast in-to pri-son *Je-sus* be-gan to preach, and say, Re-pent for the king-dom of God is at hand.

86 He wrought won-ders, cast out de-vils, and heal'd the sick, the lame, and the blind.

T A B L E XI.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the first

*A-da-mant	Ac-ci-dent	Al-der-man
be-ne-fit	bit-ter-ly	car-pen-ter
bo-di-ly	cin-na-mon	chan-cei-lor
bu-si-ness	dis-fi-cult	cir-cum-flex
ca-bi-net	dis-so-lute	coun-sel-lor
ca-pi-tal	fal-la-cy	en-ter-prize
ci-ti-zen	fal-li-ble	ex-cel-lent
co-lo-ny	fel-low-ship	gun-pow-der
co-ve-nant	gal-le-ry	huf-band-ry
de-pu-ty	gar-ri-son	in-fan-cy
du-ra-ble	gib-be"rith	in-ner-most
e-le-gant	hap-pi-ness	in-ter-view

e-mi-nent

T A B L E XI.

61

em-i-nent	in-no-cent	kid-nap-per
e-vi-dence	in-tel-lect	mar-tyr-dom
fa-mi-ly	man-ner-ly	mar-vel-lous
fu-ne-ral	mes-sen-ger	mul-ber-ry
ge-ne-ral	mil-li-ner	nig-gard-ly
ho-li-neis	mit-ti-mus	num-ber-lets
ho-ri-zon	nun-ne-ry	out-ward-ly
la-ti-tude	oc-cu-py	pain-ful-ly
le-ga-cy	of-fi-cer	pa-ral-lel
mi-ra-cle	op-po-site	fanc-ti-fy
na-vi-gate	pas-sen-ger	sub-se-quent
o-ra-tor	pos-si-ble	ten-der-ness
pa-ra-dise	quar-rel-ler	tur-pen-tine
re-gu-lar	rob-be-ry	ut-ter-most
se-pa-rate	slip-pe-ry	won-der-ful
sy-co-more	sup-per-less	wrong-ful-ly
vi-si-ble	syl-la-ble	yest-er-day

T A B L E XI. continued.

Al-pha-bet	Cru-el-ty	Ab-sti-nence
a-pri-cot	di-a-dem	anx-i-ous
at-tri-bute	di-a-lect	au-thor-ize
bat-che-lor	di-a-logue	ba-nish-ed
bra-ve-ry	di-a-mond	bla-ma-b'le
bro-ther-ly	di-a-per	cal-vin-ist
com-pli-ment	dow-a-ger	cla-mor-ous
con-si-tute	jew-el-ler	com-mon-er
con-tra-ry	pi-e-ty	co-vet-ous
cras-ti-ly	po-e-try	cus-tom-er
	D	cri-mi-nal

cri-mi-nal	pre-am-ble	ex-e-cute
drud"ge-ry	the-o-ry	ex-er-cise
em-pha-sis	vi-o-late	ex-i-gence
fil-thi-ness	vi-o-let	fe-ver-ish
fre-quent-ly	vi-o-lent	fool-ish-ly
hos-pi-tal	Ac-tu-ate	fo-reign-er
i-dle-ness	au-di-ence	gar-den-er
in-stru-ment	cap-ti-ous	li-on-ess
li-bra-ry	cau-ti-on	lux-u-ry
mi-cro-scope	cha-ri-ot	mar-vel-lous
nor-ther-ly	con-sci-ence	pa-rent-age
ob-sta-cle	i-di-ot	pri-son-er
ob-sti-nate	in-flu-ence	tem-per-ance
or-tho-dox	o-ce-an	trum-pet-er
prin-ci-pal	pal-si-on	ve-nom-ous
prin-ci-ple	quo-ti-ent	vi-car-age
sa-cra-ment	sen-su-al	ut-ter-ance
sa-cri-fice	sol-di-er	wi-dow-er
scru-ti-ny	va-ri-ous	wick-ed-ness
straw-ber-ry	war-ri-or	yel-low-ish

T A B L E XII.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the second

Ca-na-ry	ex-che-quer	a-maze-ment
co-he-rent	im-pro-per	be-gin-ning
de-co-rum	in-vei-gle	cor-rupt-ed
de-li-ver	noc-tur-nal	dis-al-ter
de-n-e-lish	of-fen-sive	dis-or-der
		de-po-nent

de-po-nent	re-ple-nish	dis-own-ed
di-mi-nish	Co-e-qual	e-ject-ment
di-vi-sor	cre-a-tor	ex-a-mine
re-ci-tal	di-ur-nal	ex-act-ness
re-co-ver	pu-is-sant	ex-ist-ence
re-vi-sal	re-en-ter	ex-o-tic
se-du-cer	Al-be-it	for-bid-den
ad-van-tage	al-li-ance	for-bear-ance
ap-pren-tice	de-fi-ance	out-wit-ted
con-tri-bute	dis-qui-et	un-ea-sy
dis-sem-ble	i-de-a	un-e-qual
dis-tinct-ly	Ab-or-tive	un-feign-ed
en-coun-ter	al-low-ance	un-learn-ed

Accented on the last Syllable.

Ac-qui-ésce	ma-ga-zine	re-pre-sent
ap-per-tain	mas-que-rade	se-ven-teen
cap-a-pee	in-ter-cept	vi-o-late
ca-val-cade	in-ter-fere	su-per-fode
con-de-scend	re-ad-mit	there-up-on
coun-ter-vail	re-col-lect	there-un-to
en-ter-tain	re-in-force	vo-lun-teen
im-por-tune	re-con-cile	un-der-mine
in-ter-cede	re-par-tee	

T A B L E XIII.

Accented on the first Syllable.

Al-le-go-ry	e-li-gi-ble
a-mi-ca-ble	fi-gu-ra-tive
e-le-gan-cy	for-mi-da-ble

ar-bi-tra-ry	ma-le-fac-tor
Ce-re-mo-ny	ma-tri-mo-ny
cha-ri-ta-ble	me-lan-cho-ly
con-ti-nen-cy	mer-ce-na-ry
con-tro-ver-sy	ne-ces-sa-ry
cus-tom-a-ry	o-ra-to-ry
dro-me-da-ry	pa-tri-mo-ny
ge-ne-ral-ly	sa-la-man-der
he-te-ro-dox	tes-ti-mo-ny
in-no-cen-cy	ve-ge-ta-ble
la-pi-da-ry	

Accented on the second Syllable.

Ab-bre-vi-ate	de-cep-tul-ly
ac-cu-mu-late	de-fi-ci-ent
ad-mi-nis-ter	ef-fec-tu-al
a-gi-li-ty	e-lec-ti-on
a-na-to-my	e-qual-i-ty
be-ha-vi-our	ex-e-cu-tor
ca-la-mi-ty	ex-te-nu-ate
ca-pa-ci-ty	fe-li-ci-ty
cap-ti-vi-ty	ge-o-gra-phy
cen-so-ri-ous	his-to-ri-an
cer-ti-fi-cate	ju-di-ci-ous
ci-vil-i-ty	in-dus-tri-ous
com-mu-ni-si-on	ma-jo-ri-ty
com-plex-i-on	mu-si-ci-an
co-o-pe-rate	ne-ces-si-ty
	ob-scu-ri-ty

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Words

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ob-scu-ri-ty	tau-to-lo-gy
om-nis-ci-ent	ter-res-tri-al
per-pe-tu-al	tran-quil-li-ty
per-plex-i-ty	tri-en-ni-al
re-al-i-ty	va-ri-e-ty
re-demp-ti-on	vex-a-ti-on
re-mark-a-ble	vir-gin-i-ty
ri-di-cu-lous	va-ca-ti-on
so-ci-e-ty	vo-ca-ti-on
sub-stan-ti-al	un-du-ti-ful
	un-na-tu-ral

T A B L E XIV.

Words of four Syllables, accented on the third Syllable.

Af-fi-da-vit	le-gif-la-tive
bar-ri-ca-do	le-gif-la-tor
co-e-ter-nal	ma-le-fac-tor
co-ex-ist-ence	ma-ni-fes-to
co-ri-an-der	me-di-a-tor
dis-en-tan-gle	om-ni-pre-sent
e-ver-last-ing	or-na-ment-al
for-ni-ca-tor	pa-li-sa-do
fun-da-ment-al	pre-de-ces-sor
how-so-e-ver	re-for-ma-do
in-dis-po-sed	re-ne-ga-do
in-of-fen-sive	sa-cra-ment-al
in-ter-lo-per	sa-cer-do-tal

un-be-got-ten
un-de-ri-ved
un-der-va-lue
u-ni-ver-sal

un-pro-vi-ded
when-so-e-ver
who-so-e-ver

Accented on the last Syllable.

A-ni-mad-vert
e-pi-to-mize
le-ger-de-main

mis-re-pre-sent
na-tu-ra-lize
ne-ver-the-less

Words of five Syllables, Accented on the first.

Cha-ri-ta-ble-ness
dic-ti-o-na-ry

fa-shi-on-a-ble
mis-si-o-na-ry

Accented on the second Syllable.

Au-dá-ci-ous-ly
con-di-ti-on-al
con-fec-ti-on-er
con-se-de-ra-cy
de-fi-ci-en-cy
es-pe-ci-al-ly
har-mo-ni-ous-ly
in com-pa-ra-ble

la-bo-ri-ous-ness
pre-li-mi-na-ry
per-pe-tu-al-ly
re-po-si-to-ry
un-cha-ri-ta-ble
un-ne-ces-sa-ry
un-ser-vice-a-ble
un-war-rant-a-ble

T A B L E XV.

Accented on the third Syllable.

Ab-so-lu-ti-on	ge-ne-ro-fi-ty
a-ca-de-mi-cal	ha-bi-ta-ti-on
be-ne-fi-ci-al	ju-ris-dic-ti-on
chris-ti-an-i-ty	mis-be-ha-vi-our
cru-ci-fix-i-on	op-por-tu-ni-ty
dis-o-be-di-ence	pu-tre-fac-ti-on
e-ver-last-ing	un-a-void-a-ble
flex-i-bi-li-ty	un-re-pro-va-ble

Accented on the fourth Syllable.

Ad-mi-nis-tra-tor	mis-un-der-stand-ing
ex-pe-ri-ment-al	whi-ther-so-e-ver

Words of six and seven Syllables.

Accented on the second.

Pro-por-ti-on-a-ble
un-fa-shi-on-a-ble
un-ques-ti-on-a-ble

Accented

*Spelling made Ealy.
Accented on the third.*

Con-gre-gá-ti-on-al
con-sci-én-ti-ous-ly
dis-pro-por-ti-on-ate
ex-tra-or-di-na-ry
in-de-fa-ti-ga-ble
ab-bre-vi-á-ti-on
a-ni-mad-ver-si-on
com-mu-ni-cá-ti-on
dis-ad-van-ta-ge-ous
ex-a-min-a-ti-on
ge-ne-ral-is-si-mo
im-par-ti-al-i-ty
qua-li-fi-ca-ti-on
su-pe-ri-or-i-ty

Be-a-ti-fi-cà-ti-on
con-sub-stan-ti-a-ti-on
dis-con-ti-nu-a-ti-on
im-pe-ne-tra-bi-li-ty
na-tu-ra-li-za-ti-on
re-ca-pi-tu-la-ti-on
re-con-ci-li-a-ti-on
su-per-er-ro-ga-ti-on
tran-sub-stan-ti-a-ti-on
va-le-tu-di-na-ri-an

Reading made Easy,

Describing of sundry B I R D S,
B E A S T S and F I S H E S.



THE *APE* is commonly of a pale mouse colour, and some of them are of a very large size, (near five foot in length) bearing some resemblance of the human species, and withal



are very bold and mischievous in stealing provisions,

provisions, robbing of orchards &c. They are plenty in *Asia* and *Africa*; and the Negroes think they can speak, but will not lest they should be set to work. They resemble the Baboon and the Monkey, but have not tails like the Baboons &c.



The *ANTELOPE* resembles the deer, tho' is not quite so large; but much more beautiful, and of a chefnut colour, with white under the belly.

His horns stand nigh straight up from his head, tapering gradually, with rings like a screw, almost to the top. It has fine large black eyes, and a long slender neck, with neat legs and feet. These creatures herd in great numbers, and are ever watchful of approaching danger; and, being swifter than the grey-hound, are seldom taken any other way than by shot, or in a trap.

The



The *BABOON*,

which is commonly of a dark colour, (hairy and rough skinn'd) has bright red eyes, and a



long face like that of a dog; but his fore feet are armed with very strong nails. They are plenty in many parts of *Africa*, and often divert themselves in fishing, in stealing provisions, and in robbing of orchards in the season, which last they perform with wondrous dexterity, tossing the fruit from hand to hand at a great distance: They imitate human actions like the Ape, and sometimes endeavour to convert the skins of beasts into coats for themselves.



The *MONKEY* seems only to be an inferior species of the former; tho' in the *East Indies* many of them



are finely spotted and much neater; and if they can get flesh that has either been
boiled

boiled or broiled, they will not eat it raw. They delight in fruit, particularly nuts and apples, and are very expert in climbing, and in playing mischievous little tricks upon strangers.



The

The **BEAR** is an ugly, rugged ravenous beast, for the most part of a dark colour, and about the size of a very large dog; tho' in some cold countries there are white bears larger than a yearling calf.



The Bear has a mouth like that of a Hog, but longer, and armed with teeth on both sides like a saw; he can run almost as fast as a man, but 'tis said seldom falls upon a man unless he be hungry or provoked, which makes him mad.

The **BUCK** or Male Deer, is a swift, fine-limb'd creature, annually supplied, by nature, with large branching horns, instead of the old ones which he sheds; but the Female, or Doe, has no horns.



The Doe breeds once in the year, and gives suck to her young fawn, 'till it grows up,

Gentlemen keep Deer, in walled parks and take delight in hunting Bucks of all kinds, with dogs called Talbots or Buck-hounds: 'Tis said that when the Hart is quite weary, or hard hunted, and the dogs near he will take to the water to refresh him.



The Large Red Deer of the male kind, are call'd Stags or Harts, and the female Hinds.

In Sweden they have *REIN-DEER*, larger than these, that have branching horns, and thick cloven feet, but do not chew the cud: In Summer they feed on grass and leaves of trees, and sometimes on white moss, which when snow covers the mountains they scrape out.



The *BUFFALO*, bred in *Tartary*, *Poland* &c. is about as large as a wild Ox, and not much unlike him in shape, only his head and

and horns resemble an Hart's, branching and rugged. His hair is dark and harsh like a Bear's, and his hide so hard and thick, the *Scythians* make breast-plates of it, which they think impenetrable. His flesh may be eaten, but he is mostly valued for his hide, which is accounted preferable to that of the Ox for making Buff-leather.

The *WILD BOAR*

(which is commonly of a black or brown Colour) may be seen in the Forests of *Germany*, *Poland*, &c. His Flesh is



very tender and good; so that Gentlemen take pleasure in hunting him, but it is a very dangerous Exercise, as nothing can be more furious than this Beast when he's provoked. His Tusks, when living, are extremely sharp, and some say they will emit Fire and singe the Hair of the Dogs that pursue the closest. His Tail is short; and some have been taken, not cloven in the hind-feet.



A **CAMEL** is a tall beast, with a lofty head and neck; when he drinks he takes in a large quantity, so that he can endure thirst many days together, which renders him much more useful for travellers than horses, in the scorching sands of *Lybia*, and desarts of *Arabia*. There are sundry kinds of Camels, which are distinguished by the different countries that produce them; their hair is used to make camelot. The Camel bred on the mountains of *India*, is of a brown colour, and has two bunches or tufts on his back, and one on his breast; and his feet being fleshy, are shod with leather for travelling, but his body and limbs are lean and sinewy. He refuses clear water, to drink the muddy; and feeds on an herb, poisonous to Worms, without harm. The milk of the Female is exceeding thin and wholesome, and this is one of the several medicinal virtues ascribed to the Camel, which is naturally very chaste, living to a great age.

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A DROMEDARY

resembles the Camel, but is much swifter, tho' of less stature. He has but one hard bunch.



on his back, another on his breast and one on each knee, whereon it leans as it rises or lies down. It chews the cud, and has a hare-lip, but his hoof is only in part cloven. It lives about fifty years, and was formerly used in war, either to draw Chariots, or carry Archers. It bends the knee like the Camel to take up its load and rider; and can travel near an hundred miles in a day, bearing a great load.

The *IBEX* is a kind of wild Goat bred upon the rocky Alps; and is exceeding swift, tho' loaded with vast large horns. There are



also Wild Goats in other countries of a monstrous size, that can leap from rock to rock, and climb most dexterously. They are very careful of their young, and the Kids when grown up are remarkably kind to their Dams if they be weak.



The *ELK*, partly resembles an Hart in shape and colour; but some of them in *Sweden* are as large as Horses. It has a short thick

Neck, long Ears and Back, a broad Forehead, and the Male has very large Horns. The Elk is often made tame, and used in the Coach, Chariot or Sled, to draw People upon the Ice, and through the Snow; and for its singular strength and swiftness in travelling, it was formerly held in great esteem. But the vast Horns that have formerly been found under ground in *Ireland*, rather resemble the Horns of a great Beast in *America*, called a *Mooie*.



The *MULE* is engendered between a Mare and an Ass, but commonly resembles the latter, having long Ears, a Cross upon the

shoulder, small Feet, and a lean Body. Mules are in much request on account of their great service, long life, and requiring but little food; but they do not propagate among themselves. The

The *ELEPHANT*, bred in *India* and other hot Countries, is the largest of land Animals; some of them being thirteen foot high and seven broad. The skin upon the back and sides, commonly of a Mouse-colour, is so strong that neither Sword nor Bullet can enter it; but the Belly and part of the Head, are more tender than the rest. He has small Eyes like the Swine, and two long Teeth that stand out; one of which he always keeps sharp to revenge Injuries, and with the other he tears up Trees and Plants for food. He loses these ivory Teeth once in ten Years, and is very careful to hide them in the Earth when they fall off; some of which singly are found to be near three hundred Pounds weight. The Trunk through which he breathes is crooked and flexible, and serves him as a Hand to receive his Food, or to fight with in War. The Female goes two or three Years with Young, and is stronger than the Male, and larger, being able to carry a wooden Tower and thirty Men on her Back, and when most loaded moves swiftest. The Elephant is a very docile



Creature, a great lover of Wine, and will live near an hundred Years, but his Blood is colder than the Blood of any other Beast,



The *RHINOCEROS*, so called because of the Horn on his Nose, is in shape partly like the wild Boar; and partly like the Elephant, but having shorter legs, is not so tall. He is the Elephant's deadly Enemy, and has his skin so covered with hard scales, like a Tortoise, that no dart can pierce it.



The *FERRET*, somewhat larger than a Weasel, which it nearly resembles, is a bold Creature, and an Enemy to all others but those of its own kind. It is bred in *England* and *Ireland*, and much used to hunt Rabbits out of their Holes, but requires to be well managed. He has a small Head like that of a Mouse, with red fiery Eyes and a bushy Tail, and is commonly of a white or yellow Colour. It will also kill Rats, &c.

The

The **CROCODILE**,
 a Creature that lives by
 land or water, is in colour
 of a deep, muddy yel-
 low, and his body cover-
 ed with a thick rind or
 skin, like rough bark, that it renders it im-
 penetrable, except in the belly. His head is
 very broad and his snout like a Swine's, but
 when he eateth or biteth he never moves
 his under chap, and his teeth are white,
 long, sharp, a little crooked and hollow. He
 has sixty joints on his back, yet his skin is so
 hard and stiff that it hinders him from
 turning readily; and having short legs, his
 pace is slow, so that a Man may easily escape
 him by turning aside as he is pursued. He
 has a long tail with fins upon it. which help
 him in swimming, together with his broad
 feet; and he is very greedy, commonly seiz-
 ing either Men or Cattle by stratagem as
 they come to drink. Some Crocodiles in
 the *Nile* are thirty foot long, and their man-
 ner of breeding is by Eggs, about the size of
 Goose-eggs, which the Female lays on
 the banks in dry Earth, about sixty in
 number, in the space of so many days; and
 then both Male and Female sit on them by
 turns for sixty days longer, till the young



ones hatch and tumble into the water; but the Eggs often prove abortive.



The *HARE* is larger than the Rabbit, and every Limb of it made for swiftness. It's hinder Legs are longer than its fore

Legs, and like all fearful, unarmed Creatures, it has long Ears, and by the Advantage of hearing often avoids its Enemies by Flight, frequently looking back when pursued. Hares are great Breeders, and sometimes live six or seven Years, but do not make Burrows. Their Flesh is dark, somewhat like Venison, and Sportsmen take delight in hunting them, in Winter.



The *RABBIT* is smaller, and of a brighter Colour, with a shorter Head and Tail; some are also black and some white; they make Burrows in the Earth, and at a Year old begin to breed, teeming at least seven times a Year, but the Male destroys the young ones if he finds them. Their Flesh is pleasant to eat, and the furr of their Skins is of great use to Hatters. The

The *H O R S E* is a very useful Beast: He serves us to ride on when we go long journeys, or to carry burdens on his back, and to draw in coach or carriage: Sometimes Horses are made use of in War, sometimes to hunt with, and sometimes to run races; but in hunting and running races they undergo such violent exercise that it often destroys them. Thus from their different exercises they have different denominations; as, the ambling horse and the trotting horse for travelling; the pack-horse and the draught horse for burdens: Also the War-horse; the Race-horse; and the hunting horse or Hunter.



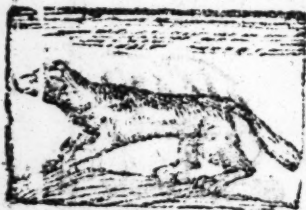
The *S H E E P* is well known to be first a Lamb, and then a Hog-grel; the Males are called Rams, and the Females Ewes. The Ewe goes with young about twenty weeks, and then brings forth a Lamb, or more; Sheep are subject to diseases, and seldom live



nine years. Of their wool we make cloth, of their skin parchment, and their flesh is called Mutton.



The *HYENA* bred in *Asia*, has a mane like that of a horse down its back, and is about the size of a small mastiff. Its legs and feet are like a man's, and some say it can change the colour of its eyes at pleasure: It is a beast of great subtilty and cruelty, and makes use of many stratagems to get human flesh to feed on. It makes a most hideous noise in the night, and in colour partly resembles a bear and partly a wolf, but in shape rather a dog; and is surprizingly fearful of the crocodile.



The *WEESIL* is commonly of a reddish colour, and about the size of a large rat, with a long bushy tail. They were plenty among us before the water-rats, being great destroyers of black rats, mice, moles and young rabbits,

bits, and sometimes young poultry and eggs. In *Russia* they have large white weasils, (and some black;) and the Ladies make use of their skins instead of Ermine, which is very costly.



The *LION*, justly stiled King of the Beasts, is generally of a Dun-colour; but in *Africa*, there are seen Lions of other Colours.



The mane of the Lion is sometimes curled, sometimes long and shagged. He has a large Head, thick Nose, wide Mouth, red fiery Eyes looking awry, and on each fore Foot five distinct Claws, which he can use like a Cat. His Teeth, Bones and Nails are extremely hard and strong, and his Sight and Smelling are very acute. When he sleeps his Eyes are open; and neither can he endure Fire, nor does he care to go through Water. He is larger than the Wolf, and tho' the most generous of all wild Beasts, the strongest and most courageous, dreading nothing but the great wild Dogs of *India*, that over-power all things by their numbers (sparing Men only). But when other Beasts hear

hear the roaring of the Lion, they are all terrified; and Horses commonly throw their Riders, if they can, to avoid the Lion, which pursues the Horse only. The *Lioness* has the same properties of the *Lion*, only she wants the shaggy Locks and Mane, &c.



The *LYNX* is about the size of a Sheep, and moves quick, seldom standing still, subject to his keeper, and gentle enough to men: His colour resembles reddish oak, beautifully sprinkled with black spots which makes it valuable: His head, mouth, feet, nails and ears are like a Cat's: His tail is short and thick, and his beard of various colours, hangs down on each side, divided.



The *OUNCE*, on the other hand, is taken for a most ravenous beast (shaped like a Cat with a long tail) very cruel to men, and it is said his gall is deadly poison.

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cruel beast, greedy of blood, very swift, and catches his prey by leaping; and sometimes he will hide himself among the thick boughs to surprize a man, or other prey, passing by. His tongue in licking grates like a file.

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The *LEOPARD*, in shape, colour, size and nature, differs not a great deal from the Panther; it has a beautiful skin, spotted with

black marks, somewhat like a horse-shoe; and some of the males have long hair; so that from his resembling a Lion, some think he is begotten between a Panther and a Lioness. The flesh of these, as well as of the Tiger, in many parts of *Africa*, is thought as fine as any veal.



The *TIGER*, about the size of a large Mastiff, resembles the Lioness in shape, but has a short neck. His skin is commonly sleek and

smooth, beautifully marked with rings or streaks

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streaks of black, enclosing deep spots of yellow, differing greatly from the spots on the Leopard &c. He disdains carrion, or the flesh of any Beast that he does not help to kill; yet he is wild, exceeding swift, ravenous and fierce. Tigers are seldom caught: but in defence of their young, whose flesh the Inhabitants near the Cape of Good-hope eat, and think it delicious,

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The *SEA-HORSE*

lives by land and water, and its flesh is good meat. It is shaped like an Ox but larger, and cover'd with smooth



hair of a mouse-colour. His head is without horns, flattish atop; he has large lips, a wide mouth and strong teeth, broad ears, goggle eyes, a thick neck, strong legs, but weak fetlocks. He has a tail like a swine, and a cloven hoof, but feeds and dung like a Horse on shore; when he is in danger, he retires to the water, and sinks to the bottom: It is thought to be the Male to the Mountain or Sea-Cow.

The



The *SHAMOY*, or Rock Goat, frequents the rocky hills in the *Pyrenees*, feeding on plants that grow out of the stones and sand.

The horns of the Buck are oddly turned, bending forward at the top like hooks; it is coated like a Fawn with a black streak along the back. The skin rightly tanned makes the best gloves, and may be washed, and dyed any colour we please: The *English* imitate 'em with Sheep-skins. Sometimes a Bezoar stone is found in these Creatures bladders.



The *PORCUPINE* partly resembles the Hedgehog, but is sometimes above two feet high, and they say it bites so sharp

that no wooden work can withstand it; It will attack a Snake, when provoked. Its quills are about two spans long, it can't shoot them out, but it lies on one side, and rising suddenly it wounds its enemy. In *Africa* the Natives think the flesh good eating.

Of

Among **EAGLES**,
(of which there are six
sorts,) one kind is just-
ly stiled the Royal Ea-
gle, or King of birds,
because of his great
strength and courage,
whereby he subdues all other fowl.



It is mostly of a brownish colour, builds
its nest very high, and soars above all o-
ther birds. It is very sharp sighted, and
gazes at the sun without winking; and can
endure the sharpest cold better than
any other bird. It kills Hares, Rabbits
and Cats, and sometimes beats the Dogs.

The **BLACK-BIRD** is
a little larger than the
Thrush; the feathers of
the cock are black and
his bill yellow; he whi-
stles pleasantly in Spring



and part of Summer, and helps the hen to
build her nest, on the outside with twigs,
moss, &c. which in the inside is lined with
wool, or cemented and plastered with cow-
dung and clay. The hen lays four or five
spotted eggs, and sits two weeks to hatch.
They eat worms, berries, cherries, &c.



LARKS are of different kinds; the most noted are the Sky-lark and Wood-lark. The first builds on the plain ground, and breeds two

or three times in a season, five or six at a time, which if taken young may be easily reared: The Sky-lark is little bigger than a Sparrow, but longer bodied, and is distinguished from other birds by its long claw behind; and mounting in the air in Spring and Summer to sing, especially as it begins to clear up after rain. Larks are kept in a large cage with a sod in it, and fed with sheep's heart and eggs chopt, or oatmeal, bread, hempseed, and other grain.



The **WOOD-LARK** is not quite so large, and is distinguish'd by its sweet whistling like a Blackbird, and by sitting on trees; it is tender and

hard to be reared, and builds its nest under some grassy tuft, to shelter it from the Wind. There are also two little birds, one called a white Linnet, the other Sweet William, that sometimes sing delightfully, but disappear in the Winter. The

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The **WREN** is a little brown coloured bird with a short tail; and has a peculiar song of its own. It builds a nest with moss and straws, lined with wool, &c. shap'd like an egg, with a small hole to go in and out at, sometimes in bushes; It lays a great number of eggs, and breeds many young ones; but on a certain day the *Lish* kill all the Wrens they can meet with.



The **ROBIN-RED-BREAST**, which takes its name from the colour of its breast, is less than a Sky lark. In Winter, it is very sociable and familiar, and enters houses with confidence to seek food; but in Summer it withdraws to more solitary places, to feed on little insects, Ant's eggs, fruit, &c. The Cocks which are brought up from Nestlings in a cage, are little inferior to Nightingales for singing, and they may be distinguished from the Hens by their having deeper red on their breasts, and blacker legs, and by certain hairs growing on either side of their bills. Tame





The **NIGHTINGALE**, is as large as a Gold-finch, and long bodied. The top of its head and back are of a full gold colour, with a mixture of green; and its tail is of a deep red, and the belly white; it's breast and throat, and part of the wings are darker with a tincture of green: yet it is much more remarkable for its fine singing by night than for any beauty of colours. It breeds in the month of *May*, and lays four or five Eggs, but never sings near its nest; And is so impatient of cold that it is not to be seen in *England*, except in Summer.



The **HUMMING-BIRD**, is less than the Wren, but its colour is so wonderfully resplendent, that it cannot well be represented by any Painter; for with a most beautiful green, a golden flame colour and yellow are strangely mixt on its Feathers. It builds on the boughs of trees and lays very white eggs, as large as pease. It makes a humming noise like a Hornet, and feeds upon honey-dew, and the juice of certain flowers.

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IN. The *SWAN* is the largest of our tame water-fowl, having web-feet and a broad bill; some weigh near twenty pounds. The body is covered with fine white plumage; and it has a long lofty neck, but the bill and legs are almost black. The flesh is counted a rarity, but no great dainty; their food being mostly herbage and little insects. They sit near eight weeks upon their eggs; and it is said a Swan may live two hundred years, and a Goose one hundred.



The *OSTRICH* can reach near two yards high when it stands up; its wings are too small to fly with, but so helpful to it in running, that



it can keep before a Horse in his speed. The feathers on the Cock's back are darker than the Hen's, but both are soft as wool; the rest of their body is mostly cover'd with down, but the tail bushy, and the feathers are had in great request. It will swallow iron, wood, leather &c. but

The

the iron passes through with its excrement. The young Ones are produced from eggs which the old ones help to hatch in the sand.



The *WIDGEON* is a water fowl of the Duck kind, but not so much admired; but there are some Widgeons that have a variety of colours. The *TEAL* is also a water fowl of like kind, but smaller, and the flesh is thought very delicate. The *DIVER* is another, but the flesh is of no esteem. The *COOT* is larger and dark colour'd, like a Water-hen, and of little value for eating.



The *CURLEW* is a pretty large fowl, with a long bending bill, frequenting the sea-coasts; And it is also often seen at a distance from the sea. Part of the feathers on the neck and back are dark, and part ash-colour'd with a mixture of red; but the rump and belly are white. The flesh of this fowl is account-

ed delicious, called a Curlew, but

The somewhat Partridge much shape from the Snipe, and with hoods, upon r cocks Taste is are shot taken in

The black, coloured and long near to have fl England various tho' they think but few

ed delicate meat. There is another fowl
called a Godwit, that resembles the Cur-
lew, but is smaller.

The *WOODCOCK*, is
somewhat smaller than a
Partridge, and differs not
much in colour and
shape from the *Snipe*; but
the *Snipes* stay and breed with us in Sum-
mer, and *Woodcocks* are only to be met
with here in the Winter, either in moist
woods, or in bushes and hedges bordering
upon rivalets. The flesh of both *Wood-
cocks* and *Snipes*, for the delicacy of
Taste is in high esteem. Sometimes they
are shot flying, and sometimes they are
taken in a Net or Snare.



The *CRANE* is partly
black, and partly ashco-
loured, with a long neck
and legs, and weighs
near ten pounds. They
have flocks of *Cranes* in
England, feeding in tens upon herbs and
various kinds of seeds; but not on fish,
tho' they are called water-fowl: Some
think the flesh savoury and well tasted,
but few call it delicate.





The **BITTERN** is heavy, but not so tall as the common Heron, and of dark brown colour; some people esteem the flesh a delicate morsel, but take off the skin to dress it. Its back claw is in silver, is used as a picktooth, being thought to have a singular property of preserving the teeth. In Spring it frequents marshes where reeds and bulrushes grow, and sometimes makes a bellowing noise at which the ignorant are terrified, and judge of approaching calamities, by the number of bellowings. It often flies about in the night making a hideous noise, and some call it the night-raven.



The **PARROT** has a large head and a crooked strong beak, and only moves the upper jaw when he opens or shuts his mouth. But there are many kinds of Parrots, of various colours, with only three toes upon each foot; they not only imitate the voice of men, but excel all other birds in wit. Some of them are of beautiful colours,

as red, green, blue, yellow, &c. They are very tame, and live to a great age in the East. The Climate of the East is very hot, and the people are very venous. They eat of all sorts of food, as fruit, vegetables, and other birds. They are very noisy, and their wings are very strong. They are very common in the East, and are very useful to the people. They are very tame, and live to a great age in the East. The Climate of the East is very hot, and the people are very venous. They eat of all sorts of food, as fruit, vegetables, and other birds. They are very noisy, and their wings are very strong. They are very common in the East, and are very useful to the people.

The Parrot avoids the cold, and flies to the warm countries. They are very useful to the people, and are very tame. They are very common in the East, and are very useful to the people. They are very tame, and live to a great age in the East. The Climate of the East is very hot, and the people are very venous. They eat of all sorts of food, as fruit, vegetables, and other birds. They are very noisy, and their wings are very strong. They are very common in the East, and are very useful to the people.

ated, green, blue, purple and white, and live to a great age. They breed chiefly in the East and West Indies; not in cold Climates.

The *RAVEN* is a ravenous bird, as big as a dunghil hen, and feeds on fruits and insects, and also on dead carcases of beasts, and often preys on other birds and fishes. Its colour is shining black, with a bluish splendor in the wings and tail. Ravens abound in most countries and live to a great age, enduring all sorts of weather, whether hot or cold. They build in rocks, and lay five or six eggs of a pale greenish blue, with black spots: On the rock of *Doon a maas* in Ireland, there was found a white Raven.



The *OWL* is a bird that avoids the light of the Sun, and flies about in the night to seek its food, feeding on mice and small birds like a cat; there are several kinds of Owls; as the common *white Owl*; the *horn Owl*; the *grey Owl*, and the *jern Owl*. The white Owl, which is the most



beautiful, is as large as a Pigeon, but has longer wings. The *horn Owl* is larger, and very ugly, with his deformed legs and feathered feet. The *grey Owl* is rather smaller. The *fern Owl* resembles a Cuckow, but is seldom seen.



The *SWALLOW* is on the head, neck, back, throat and rump, of a lovely, purplish blue colour; but the breast and belly are white with a dash of red; and the tail which consists of twelve feathers is forked. Swallows commonly build their nests in chimnies, or under the eaves of houses, (somewhat like the *Martlets*,) with mud and other materials; and they commonly feed as they fly, upon flies, bees and other insects; but what becomes of these and the *Martens* or *Martlets* in Winter few can prove: some say they retire into *Ethiopia* or *Egypt*; others say they hide in lakes, or lodge in the cavities of rocks and old buildings.



Martens or *Martlets* are of two kinds; one kind resembles the Swallow, but is somewhat smaller and its feet are covered with a kind of down;

and besides, the tail is not so much forked as the Swallow's are. The other is called the black *Marten* or swift, and may be easily known by its short legs and little feet.

The *HAWK* is a bird of prey, and of great courage: his wings and tail are long, and he flies very swift. The *Goshawk* is much esteemed, because when he is trained he becomes familiar, and may be taught to take Partridge, Pheasants or larger fowl, and rabbits. It is as large as a small kite; his head, neck, back, and part of his wings are brown, his belly and breast white, with transverse lines of black here and there, and his legs are yellow. The *Merlin* is the smallest of Hawks but very stout. Hawks build in trees and rocks, seldom laying above five or six eggs at a time.



The *KITE* or *GLEDE* is also a bird of prey, larger than a buzzard (but there are many kinds of buzzards and bald kites) Its head is a pale ash-colour, the neck reddish mix'd with black, the back dusky, and the tail forked, having the



extreme feathers blackish, tipp'd with white. It has a black bill, broad tongue, large eyes, the legs and feet yellow, and black talons. Some say they build their nests in high trees, others say in rocks by the Sea.



The *VULTURE* is somewhat larger than the common *Eagle*, and has a large beak crooked at the end: It can smell a dead carcase at a greater distance than any other bird, and the antients say that it lives entirely on dead carcases, without falling upon any living creature; yet moderns affirm that it pursues and preys on both birds, hares, kids, lambs, &c. Its neck is bare of feathers, except a small part under the throat which resembles calve's hairs; but it has feathers of a dark colour on the body, wings and tail; and its craw hangs down before like a bag.



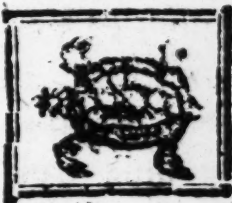
The *CUCKOO* is about the size of a Sparrowhawk, and has yellow feet and claws, and its feathers are of a mottled ash colour with a bluish

cast. It feeds upon caterpillars, insects and other bird's eggs which it sucks. It builds no nest, but drops an egg in some little birds nest, which the little bird hatches and brings up for her own; but we see no Cuckoos in Winter.

The *WHALE*, which is taken to be the largest fish in the sea, is about sixty or seventy foot long; it has a white belly but a dark colour'd back commonly full of scars, and it's tail is forked like a Swallow's. It has two large fins, and the fat on its body is eighteen or twenty inches deep. It yields about four thousand gallons of oil, and twelve hundred pieces of whale-bone, which are taken out of its jaws; the whole valued to a thousand pounds.



SEA-TORTOISES are of various sorts, and all good food, (especially the *green* kind,) some of them are so large as to weigh three or four hundred weight. The females go on shore and lay near sixty eggs, (as large as hen eggs), in the dry sand, which be-
ing



ing hatch'd by the heat of the sun the young Ones crawl into the sea; this happens two or three times a year; and sometimes the old Ones are surprized when asleep and turn'd on their backs which disables them from escaping. They are cover'd with a beautiful shell.



The *SALMON* lives sometimes in fresh water, and sometimes in the sea; and at six years old is near three foot long, weighing from thirty to forty pounds. The flesh is thought to excel in delicacy of taste, but is not wholesome. It is cover'd with small scales, and has a forked tail, sharp snout, and a little head when in season. They commonly continue in season from *March* till after Midsummer, and then they begin to work up the rivers for the sake of spawning, and become quite spent till they get back to the sea, and remain some time. In some rivers they are earlier in season than in others, and are often caught with a bait.

Some necessary Directions concerning Reading, Pointing, and Spelling.

TO prevent Confusion in Reading, and for the more easy and distinct Apprehending of the Sense, there are certain Points, or Stops made use of at convenient pausing or breathing Times for the Reader, viz. The *Comma*, *Semi-colon*, *Colon*, and *Period*.

The *Comma*, is a Note of the shortest Time of Pausing; and is thus marked (,) at the Foot of a Word, where the Reader is to stop while he may say, *one*.

The *Semi colon*, is thus marked (;) where the meaning of a Sentence is but half express'd; and shews when the Reader ought to pause while he may say, *one, two*.

The *Colon*, is thus marked (:) to shew when the Reader ought to pause while he may say, *one, two, three*: It is used between two Sentences, that depend on each other, or are joined together the better to explain their meaning.

A *Period* or *full Stop*, requires at least, a Time of Pausing four times as long as a *Comma*: It is used at the End of a Sentence, when the meaning is fully expressed; and is thus marked (.)

After a *Question*, the *Period* has a circular Stroke placed over it thus (?) which is called a note of *Interrogation*.

When any thing wonderful or surprising is expressed, a dash is placed over the *Period* thus (!) which is called a note of *Admiration*.

If a Letter or Letters be left out of a Word, for quickness of Pronunciation, a mark like a *Comma*, called *Apostrophus*, is put over the Place where the Letter or Letters should have been, as *tho'*, *can't* &c.

When a Reference is made to any Note in the Margin, or other Book, the *Asterisk* (*) or *Obelisk* (†) may be used.

When some additional or explanatory Words are inserted in a Sentence, that is good Sense in itself without them, they are included in a *Parenthesis*, or between two Half Circles. ()

When Words are quoted from any other Author, Printers commonly use two *Comma's* reversed, which they call a *Quotation* thus, (" ")

When a Word is compounded of two Words, or more, they are joined with a *Hyphen* thus, self-love. Or when a part of a Word is to be carried (for want of Room) from the End of one Line to the Beginning of another, the *Hyphen* is used at the End of the Line to shew that part of the Word is wanting; and in such Case a Syllable is not to be parted, but the Word to be divided according to the Rules of Spelling viz.

1. If a Single Consonant come between two Vowels it naturally is joined to the Latter; as a-ny, co-ver, cu-bit &c. Page 41. *Exception.* But if the Consonant be x, it goes to the First Syllable; as ex-ist, ex-act, &c. Page 49. And Words beginning with ab, ad, in, sub, per, dis, trans, (being Compounds) commonly have the preposition by itself in Spelling; as, ad-ult, un-equal, in-iquity, sub-urbs dis-ease, per-ambulate, &c.

2. If two or three Consonants come together between two Vowels, and be proper to begin a Word, they are joined with the Latter Vowel in Spelling; as Bi-ble, bro-ther. *Exception.* Where this Mode would make the first Syllable too slender, as Si-ster, bli-ster, it is best to divide them by the Sound, sis-ter, blis-ter. Words compounded of two others are to be divided according to their distinct parts; as, Beet-ham, up-on, hous-hold. &c.

If two Vowels come together not making a
 athong, they are to be parted in Spelling; as, *di-ct*,
re-al, *ru-in* &c.

Words ending in *ed*, *en*, *est*, *eth*, *er*, *ing*, *ish*,
 &c. being derived from others; commonly have
 Termination by it self in Spelling; as, *del-ed*, *con-*
com-ing, *grind-ed*, *self-ish*, *zeal-ous* &c.
 Unless the Word ended in *e*, *ce* or *ge*, and it would
 alter its sound to be so divided; as, from *rove*, *ro-*
ving; *face*, *fa-ced*; *rage*, *ra-ging*; or where the Conso-
 nant is doubled before the Ending; as, *fit*, *fit-ted*;
bag, *bag-gage* &c.

Note. There are commonly as many Syllables in a
 Word as there are Vowels, as in *Ex-a-mi-na-ti-on*, *ac-*
com-pa-ny, &c. Except there be Diphthongs or Triph-
 thongs, (which is the meeting of two or three Vowels
 in one Syllable,) as *re-main*, *a-dieu*; or where *e* is used
 to lengthen a Syllable, or to soften the sound of *c* or
g, as, *came*, *while*, *James*, *change* &c. *Qu* also requires
 another Vowel to follow it in the same Syllable; and
 is often put between *g* and *e*, and *g* and *i* in the
 same Syllable, when *g* is to be sounded hard; as, *se-quel*,
guide, *di-a-logue*, *ha-rangue*, *pique*.

Note. Capital Letters are used to begin the first
 Word of every Writing, and every distinct Sentence
 and Verse; Likewise all proper Names of Persons,
 Places and Things, or any other Word designed to
 be particularly expressive; also the Pronoun *I*, and
 Interjection *O*: But in any other respect Capitals
 are not need be used, nay not at all among small
 Letters in the Middle or End of a Word.

ti come before a Vowel (in the Middle of a
 Word) it usually sounds like *si*; (unless *x* or *j*) be-
 fore a Consonant as *motion*.

10 JA 67

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